

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE TWENTY DAYS ARE UP.

Decisive movements Expected.

Peace and Security at Washington.

SECESSION TROOPS LEAVE ALEXANDRIA.

FEDERAL FORCES OCCUPY IT.

Gen. Butler to Move to the Relay House.

Baltimore and its Defenses.

SECESSION FAILING IN MARYLAND.

The Senate Repudiate the Safety Committee.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MESSAGE IN FULL.

Gen. Pillow Threatens Cairo.

LETTERS OF MARQUE ISSUED.

Escape of the Steamship Daniel Webster.

LOCAL WAR MOVEMENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Beautiful Weather—Concert at the White House—Judge McCunn's Energy—One of the Boys Ends Gen. Butler—Mr. Seward's Annoyances—He will receive no more Committees—Routes of Travel—Alexandria to be Occupied—Town again called upon.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4, 1861.
The almost miraculous change from the dull, sour rain of the morning to the full glory of a cloudless afternoon, brought all Washington out of doors toward evening, and Pennsylvania avow me was thronged. The most inspiring aspect of the warlike time was put on. Several regiments were parading with their full bands, and with such display as the sober uniform of our soldier allows. All the flags flying from the chief buildings came out with brighter colors after the rain. At the grounds of the President's House, the Marine Band performed a concert, at which assisted a gay audience. Mr. Lincoln appeared upon the portico, and listened to the music until the staring of the crowd who rushed toward his place and gazed at him as at an unaccustomed sight compelled him to disappear. Mingled curiosity and feeling of personal regard sometimes caused the American people to forget that leisure moments of a public man should not be thoughtlessly invaded.

Judge McCunn, who has been acting as General Superintendent of transportation on the road between Annapolis and the Capital, was in town this morning. He has now leave of absence and returns for a short time to New-York. To his exertions must be attributed, in a great measure, the successful transit of troops and supplies. When the 9th New-York Regiment arrived at Annapolis most of the men recognized him, and in a democratic manner saluted him, giving him early as fatiguing a reception as if he were resident at a level of office-seekers.

Frank Clark, one of the officers of his court and Lieutenant in the regiment, at once recognized Gen. Butler as a prominent member of the Charleston convention, where Mr. Clark himself as an active delegate. Sinking the soldier in a citizen, the Lieutenant rushed to the General, tapped him on the shoulder and shouted—hallo, d fellow, glad to see you! Last time I saw you was at Charleston. Great time that! The general enjoyed the joke, laughed to his utmost capacity, shook hands with the politician, and re-estimated his official character.

Judge McCunn had this afternoon a long interview with Mr. Seward. The latter represents himself as much annoyed by visits of committees from the North, who come to urge the necessity of firmness and prompt action. He declares that he has not for a moment wavered in his ideas of a policy of the Administration, and that visits like those referred to are uncalled for and of no avail. He wishes the deputations would remain at home, attending to their own business and leaving him to prosecute the affairs of his office, and says he will receive no more of them, nor be longer harassed by similar appeals.

On Monday additional trains will be put on the military route between Washington and Philadelphia. One will leave here at half past ten in the morning, and one at the same hour in the evening.

It is presumed by those acquainted with the purposes of the War Department that Alexandria will be occupied by the Federal troops on Monday at the furthest. Perhaps the movement will be made to tomorrow. Though no official information to this effect has been made public, the inevitable inference bears out the presumption. As the rebel troops have evacuated Alexandria, no opposition is anticipated.

Three additional regiments have been called for from Iowa.

Charges against the War Department—Refutation of them—Gen. Butler about to Move—He will Take Post so as to Command the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—What Maryland Must Do—Closing of Drums-Shops—Martinsburg Law—Secession Troops Gone—Federal Forces—Brooks, the Spy—Gov. Sprague and Gov. Banks—Opinions of the Diplomats—West Point Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4, 1861.
The Times of your city has declared that the corruptions at the War Department are such as to cause virtuous tears to fall from the eyes of every disinterested beholder. In behalf of the War Department, I am requested to state that it courts any investigation that the public may desire to make; that no contract whatever has been made that has not received the sanction of Gen. Scott and the Military Department; that more immediately concerned, and that as regards specific charges made by The Times Washington correspondent, the truth is as follows:

The contract with John F. Coyle of Washington for blankets and knapsacks does not exceed six hundred dollars altogether, and instead of being made by the War Department was entered

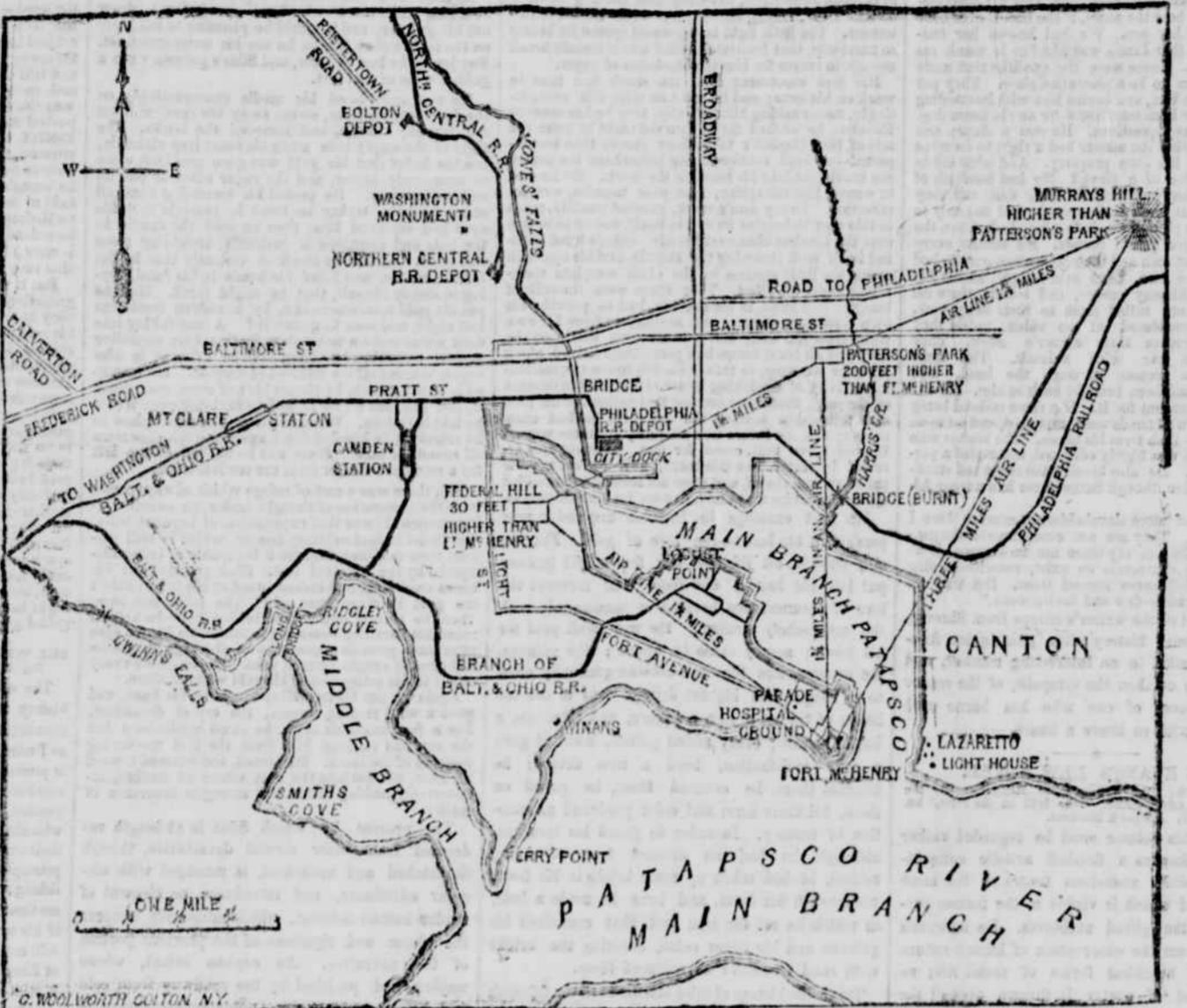
New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BALTIMORE, AND ITS POINTS OF ATTACK AND DEFENSE.



The above drawing, which has been kindly furnished for THE TRIBUNE by an officer of United States Engineers, exhibits very clearly the points in Baltimore which should be held by military forces, whether for purposes of attack or of occupation merely. These commanding points are: 1. On the North-East, Murray's Hill, the highest elevation about the city, three miles in an airline from Fort McHenry; between the Fort and the Hill, all is open ground; 2. Patterson's Park, 200 feet higher than the Fort, 1 3-4 miles west by south from Murray's Hill, and 1 3-4 miles north of Fort McHenry; 3. Federal Hill, 30 feet higher than the Fort, from which it is 1 3-4 miles distant in a north-west direction; between this Hill and the Fort, the line of fire is also free of obstruction. A force holding these three points, in addition to Fort McHenry, has total command of the city, and, if necessary, can destroy it in a short time.

The cut also exhibits the relative position of the different railroads entering the city, with the line of Pratt street, where the Massachusetts soldiers were treacherously murdered by the Secessionists. Our readers' attention will naturally be fixed on the point marked with the familiar and now infamous name of Winans. That is the spot occupied by the iron-works of those prominent traitors to their country and conspirators to destroy Maryland. There some 700 men are constantly employed in the manufacture of weapons for the destruction of those who stand by the stars and stripes, resolved to defend the Constitution and maintain the Integrity of the Union.

into by Quartermaster-General Hale at the order of Gov. Corbin, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States has literally nothing to do with it.

The criticisms concerning the cattle contract, show that the writer knew nothing of the facts, as he misuses the number of cattle and the amount paid for them.

The fact is, that the Quarter-Master General of the army found, with great apprehension, that times were troubous, the cattle were not arriving, and that, in event of the anticipated invasion, the troops here would suffer for meat, as also for other food. Acting in that emergency, flour to the amount of thirty thousand barrels was seized, other provisions were collected as could best be done, and he himself, under the supervision of higher officers, made the beat arrangement he could, and with which the Administration are entirely satisfied.

These charges may have originated in the purest desire to serve the country and the Administration, but it is a well understood fact that many are much annoyed by visits of committees from the North, who come to urge the necessity of firmness and prompt action. He declares that he has not for a moment wavered in his ideas of a policy of the Administration, and that visits like those referred to are uncalled for and of no avail. He wishes the deputations would remain at home, attending to their own business and leaving him to prosecute the affairs of his office, and says he will receive no more of them, nor be longer harassed by similar appeals.

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The Grand Jury for this District is to be empanelled on Monday, and the importance of sealing good and true men cannot be overestimated. Marshal Lamon is a stranger here, but

FROM MARYLAND—SECSSION LOSING GROUND.
TAXOM, Saturday, May 4, 1861.
In the Maryland Senate to-day the bill providing for

a Committee of Public Safety met with such resistance that it was finally recommitted. The Union men consider it as good as lost. The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

Accounts from the Northern Central road say that workmen are actively engaged repairing the bridges, and meet with no opposition. The inhabitants, on the contrary, are rejoiced at the speedy reopening of communication.

A town Union meeting will be held on Monday.

The steamer Lancaster, which has been making the connection between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, has been seized by the Susquehanna by the Government.

No mail has arrived here to-night.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, May 3, 1861.

The Senate has been in session since 9 p.m. The friends of the Military Board bill have determined to put it through to-night. Protests against the bill are pouring in from all parts of the State, and the Senators warned by their constituents not to vote, and even hanging is threatened. Its enforcement is to be resisted by the bayonet. The Union men are preparing to meet the mob. The passage by the House is doubtful.

CUMBERLAND, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

There is great rejoicing here over the defeat of the public Safety Bill; processions and other demonstrations are being made.

HAGERSTOWN, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

There is a great rejoicing here over the success of the Union ticket at the special election for members of the Legislature. Fiery Union candidate has a majority of over 4,000. Processions and bonfires are the order of the evening.

LATEST WAR MOVEMENTS.

PERRYVILLE, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

The steamer John Warner has arrived from Annapolis. She left there this morning. There are thirty thousand troops in Washington, including some Pennsylvania regiments just arrived.

Our troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. There is a small force of Secessionists there, but they keep concealed.

The Pennsylvania troops passed through Baltimore last night, and are now in Washington.

The American flag now floats over Havre de Grace. The people there are friendly to the Union.

The steamer Maryland left to-day for Annapolis, with eight cars loaded with coal and beams of lumber on her upper deck.

A transport, just arrived from Annapolis, reports passing a fleet of sixteen steamboats, loaded with New-Jersey troops.

UNION FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.
WHEELING, Va., Saturday, May 4, 1861.

There was an immense county Union meeting held here to-day. Hon. Frank Pierpont of Mason County, and George M. Porter of Hancock, late a member of the Convention, addressed the people in able speeches urging resistance to the Secession Ordinance and favoring a division of the State.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the merchants in refusing to pay taxes to the authorities at Richmond; denunciatory of the Secession Ordinance; declaring a liaison to the Stars and Stripes, and in favor of the appointment of thirty-four Delegates from the Counties of Western Virginia to a Convention to be called on the 13th of May.

A large meeting was also held yesterday in Charlesburg, Harrison county, at which the proceedings were of a similar character.

Reports of meetings in The Intelligencer represent that there is a general sentiment of opposition to the Secession Ordinance throughout the Western counties.

FROM CAIRO, ILL.—PILLOW COMING.
CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, May 1, 1861.

General Pillow, General Eli and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis, and heavy guns are arriving there daily.

Col. Prentiss, commanding officer at this point, has just received the following dispatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati: "General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo. Col. Prentiss replied:

"Let him come; we shall learn to dig his ditch on the right side. I am ready."

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, May 4, 1861.

The Legislature has authorized the Governor to call six regiments, for immediate service for one year for the defense of the State. The troops under this call will be in camp by Tuesday next.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1861.

Two associations of ladies of New-Orleans were formed to-day for aiding and equipping volunteers, and for making lint and bandages, and nursing the sick and wounded. The meetings were very large and enthusiastic. The ladies' military fair yielded nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Volunteers are still pouring in. The whole South is fully aroused, and arming at every point.

The steamer Arizona has arrived from Brazos, with a quarter of a million in specie.

FROM PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 4, 1861.

Five companies of State troops are here, quartered in the barracks of Camp Constitution. Gen. Stark is in command.

Augustus Jenks, Collector of the Port, known as a rebel sympathizer, was waisted on to-day by a large crowd and compelled to hoist the American flag.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 4, 1861.

For the State loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, six hundred thousand have been offered. The bids varied from four to four per cent premium.

GEN. WOOL AT HOME.

TROY, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

Gen. Wool on his arrival in this city this evening was greeted by about a thousand citizens who escorted him to his residence, accompanied by a band of music. Hon. A. B. Olm welcomed him home, and Gen. Wool made a few patriotic remarks in response.

NIGHTGLOWS TREATMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The following dispatch was yesterday sent to Gov. Morgan from this city:

NEW YORK, May 4, 1861.

"The 2d Regiment of New-York State Militia, 500 men, passed last night through the city, in route to Albany, to be sent to the front, without any clothing or equipments, and had no lights."

"They are citizen soldiers of New-York. Have you any orders to give in relation to this case?"

S. DRAPER, Chairman.

UNION GRAYS.

At a meeting a few days since of the officers of our Banks and Insurance Companies it was resolved to form an organization for home protection, the corps to be made up of clerks and employees in the financial institutions. Various Committees were appointed to carry their intention into effect. We understand it is proposed by the Corporations to fully equip the body, and under proper officers to have them efficiently drilled. In one of the leading Banks fifty men have enrolled their names for membership. A meeting for the purpose of adopting by-laws, forming companies, &c., will be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth street. With such bodies largely formed throughout the States an ample reserve will be found to meet any emergency of the Government.

FLAG-RAISING ON MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A splendid flag was raised on the tower of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies.